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Gilmouria furiosa – a new genus and species of Macrotomini (Cerambycidae: Prioninae) from Madagascar

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Abstract. – Two specimens of a distinctive new species of Prioninae were discovered inside a collection of Cerambycidae assembled by E. F. Gilmour, without any provenance labels. Further investigation suggested Madagascar as the likely country of origin, enabling the description of this new taxon as *Gilmouria furiosa* **gen. et sp. nov.** A detailed description of both sexes is provided, along with evidence for its tribal placement within Macrotomini.

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Introduction

Elphinstone Forrest Gilmour, born 8 September 1922 in Riccarton, Scotland, was a prolific collector of Cerambycidae and actively described new taxa from the late 1940s to the late 1960s. He was a colourful character who was often accused of stealing specimens from museums and committing other disreputable acts, as well as being known for publishing a large number of junior synonyms in Lamiinae (Crouch, 2012). It is believed that E.F. Gilmour emigrated to Canada in the late 1960s and discontinued his work on Cerambycidae, leaving the entirety of his collection to the Doncaster Art Gallery and Museum (Barclay, pers. comm.). In 2021, the Natural History Museum, London began the process of acquiring this collection, which was completed several years later with the support of staff from both museums.

In July 2024, the first author was assigned the task of re-curating and databasing the Prioninae specimens from the E.F. Gilmour collection. During the re-curation effort, the second and third authors were consulted and provided with photos of some unidentified Prioninae. A pair of specimens with intense red prothoraces, an unusual character for Prioninae, were recognised as being undescribed – unfortunately, the specimens were not accompanied by any provenance data. By observing the morphology of the specimens, the second and third authors suggested Madagascar or South Africa as possible countries of origin, based purely on their intuition and deep knowledge of the Prioninae subfamily. Following their suggestion, the first author conducted a thorough search through all records of Prioninae from Southern Africa and Madagascar in iNaturalist, and fortuitously found a photo which matched the new taxon exactly (Fig. 2). This crucial record was made by Czech zoologist Martin Mandák, who photographed the specimen in Ankarana National Park, Madagascar on 9 November 2014 (Mandák, 2016). This is the only known locality information for this new taxon, and for now the evidence seems to suggest that it has a restricted range and is endemic to Madagascar.



Fig. 1. Illustration of the new taxon by the second author, Giuseppe Marazzi.

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Fig. 2. A male specimen of the species in question. Photographed by Martin Mandák in Ankarana National Park, Madagascar (12°57'29.3"S - 49°07'08.8"E) on 9 November 2014.

Tribal Placement

There was initially some question about whether the new taxon should be placed in Macrotomini or Ergatini, as it possesses completely spineless legs and rather short antennae, which are characters more typical of Ergatini. There are only 5 genera and 28 species of Ergatini worldwide, with no representatives in Madagascar. A diagnostic character to distinguish the two tribes is given by Quentin & Villiers (1977) in the following translation:

'In addition to the external morphological characteristics recognized by previous authors, it (Ergatini) is particularly distinguished from the nearest neighbouring tribe, that of the Macrotomini, by the upper (median) lobe of the male aedeagus being rounded at the apex, whereas it is more or less deeply notched in the latter.'

The male aedeagus was extracted from the holotype specimen and imaged by M. Zilioli (Fig. 2). The deep incision on the upper median lobe of the aedeagus suggests that this new species should be placed within the Macrotomini tribe, which contains more than 300 described species and is well-represented in Madagascar by 12 genera and 31 species (Pirkil, 2025).

Further comparisons with the illustrated terminalia of *Eudianodes swanzyi* and *Apocaulus foveiceps* in Quentin & Villiers, 1977 show considerable differences in the aedeagus and tegmen, especially the lateral view of the medium lobe which is distinctly bifurcated in the new taxon.

In 1903, Auguste Lameere divided *Macrotoma* sensu lato into three branches largely based on geographical distribution, and then each branch into groups according to morphological characters. Under the classification of Lameere (1903), the characters exhibited by the new species fall within the first

group of the first branch, which contains endemic Madagascan species now assigned to *Hovatoma*, *Tropidoprion* and *Glyphosoma*. This is consistent with the key of Quentin & Villiers (1973) which positions the new taxon closest to *Hovatoma*. However, it exhibits a unique combination of morphological characters that distinguish it from all existing genera, especially the bright-red excavated pronotum. We therefore consider it necessary to establish a new genus for the description of this species.

Comparative materials and specimens used in the study are deposited in the following collection:

BMNH: Natural History Museum (formerly British Museum, Natural History), London, UK.

Gilmouria gen. nov.

Zoobank: <https://zoobank.org/A7B795E1-14C0-4AC7-A960-2DF6539CA620>

Etymology. – *Gilmouria* is formed by combining *Gilmour* with the Latin suffix *-ia* to mean 'of Gilmour', the gender is feminine.

Description. – Medium-sized Prioninae possessing a distinctive red pronotum in both sexes. Integument hairless and punctured throughout, generally black except parts of thorax; elytra costate and rugose. Scape short and triangular, supporting an 11-segmented antenna with antennomere 3 twice as long as 4. Head narrower than pronotum, heavily punctured and medially depressed; mandibles short with large inner tooth. Eyes strongly emarginate, clearly separated both dorsally and ventrally. Male pronotum deeply depressed, red across thoracic ventrites; female pronotum shallowly depressed, black across thoracic ventrites. Legs laterally compressed and completely inermous.



Fig. 3. *Gilmouria furiosa* gen. nov., sp. nov., holotype.

a. Tergite VIII with sternites VIII and IX (ventral). **b.** Tegmen (dorsal, lateral). **c.** Median lobe (dorsal, dorsal apex, lateral).



Fig. 4. *Gilmouria furiosa* gen. nov., sp. nov., holotype.

Diagnosis. – Among all the Madagascan Macrotonini genera keyed by Quentin & Villiers (1973), *Gilmouria* gen. nov. is most closely allied to *Hovatoma*, which is described as ‘1. Each elytron with four raised costae, the third one only apparent in the apical region, sometimes obsolete ... 2. Pronotal disc flat, the sides abruptly declivous (p. 17), *Hovatoma* LAM.’. However, when the pronota of the male specimens are compared, *Hovatoma* has a convex disc and crenulated margin, whereas *Gilmouria* has a concave disc excavated by several large depressions and a mostly smooth margin with only a few small crenulae. Among the African Macrotonini genera keyed by Quentin & Villiers (1978), *Prionotoma* appears to be the most closely allied, however the tarsi of this genus are narrow, the legs spinose and the elytra slightly costate, whereas *Gilmouria* has dilated tarsi, glabrous legs and strongly costate elytra. The red pronotum contrasts with the black head and elytra, and is unique to *Gilmouria* within Macrotonini.

Type species – *Gilmouria furiosa* sp. nov.

Zoobank: <https://zoobank.org/994DD835-5F14-4954-84A9-07317AF6D3B0>

Holotype, ♂, no Data. Unique Identification Number: NHMUK015482190 (BMNH).

Paratypes, 1 ♀, no Data. Unique Identification Number: NHMUK015482191 (BMNH).

Description of the holotype (Fig. 4)

38 mm from the apex of the mandibles to the elytral apex. Integument black, except bright red prothorax, meso- and metasternum.

Head. – Head longer than wide, deeply and regularly punctured over the entire surface; palpi short, clypeus concave and subvertical; anterior frons marked by triangular depression which fades into a shallow median sulcus posteriorly; antenniferous tubercles swollen with acute apex; eyes small, kidney-shaped and widely spaced when viewed dorsally and ventrally; mandibles short, moderately curved, densely punctured except for basal margins, apices smooth with a single well-developed interior tooth near the tip.

Antennae. – Composed of 11 somewhat flattened antennomeres, reaching approximately the apical 2/3 of the elytra; scape short, conical and strongly punctate throughout, concave ventrally; antennomere 3 elongated and dilated towards the apex, equal length to antennomeres 4 + 5; antennomeres 6–11 subequal in length and slightly shorter than the preceding two, with deep and irregularly spaced punctures on the surface.

Pronotum. – Bright red and diverging posteriorly, trapezoidal with lateral margins strongly declivous and slightly crenulate, anterior and posterior angles obtuse; disc with a deep central depression that extends anterolaterally and then posteriorly towards the basal margin, forming an excavation shaped like the letter ‘M’; depression results in four callosities arranged in an arc anteriorly and two larger callosities posteriorly, with an additional deep depression situated basomedially to the larger callosities; basal margin delimited by a deep transverse groove reaching the posterior angles; surface coarsely punctate and vermiculate, except the basomedial depression which is smooth with sparse punctures.

Scutellum. – Small, entirely punctate with bilobed posterior margin.

Pro- and mesosternum. – Red with reddish-brown margins, each with a prominent lobiform process, slightly widened posteriorly and broadly rounded at the apex, projecting between the pro- and mesocoxae; metasternum red with a dark-brown medial longitudinal patch, narrow anteriorly and broadening to cover the entire posterior margin.

Abdomen. – Small, with five black, punctate and subnitid free ventrites.

Elytra. – Black and opaque, surface strongly rugose with scattered tubercles in the periscutellar region and uniformly vermiculate elsewhere; each elytron with four distinct longitudinal costae, the two innermost more strongly elevated and irregularly punctate, third and fourth costae joined both at base and apex; elytral apex rounded, without teeth or spines.

Legs. – Black, robust and well developed, entirely inermous and covered with shallow, regular punctation; femora laterally compressed and swollen, meso- and metafemora sparsely setose ventrally; tibiae laterally compressed, meso- and metatibiae sparsely setose ventrally; protarsi missing, meso- and metatarsi short and dilated.

Female paratype (Fig. 5). – 36 mm from the clypeus to the elytral apex. Integument black, except bright red pronotum.

Differs from the male by the following characters: head distinctly smaller; mandibles shorter; antennae shorter and more flattened apically; pronotum less swollen and regularly punctate over the entire surface, disc only shallowly depressed, lateral margins straighter and more strongly crenulate, anterior and posterior angles subrectangular; pro-, meso- and metasternum black instead of red; elytra less strongly costate.

Etymology. – The specific name *furiosa* is the feminine form of *furiosus*, meaning furious or raging in Latin. It is inspired by the protagonist Imperator Furiosa from the film *Mad Max: Fury Road*, who is missing a forearm and must fight on to survive in *The Wasteland*.

Discussion

So far, *Gilmouria furiosa* is only known from Ankarana National Park, also known as Ankarana Special Reserve. It is situated in the extreme north of Madagascar, and consists of a Jurassic limestone massif which rises nearly 300 m above the plains to the west. High rainfall in the region has eroded into the plateau to produce canyons and caves, forming a complex karst landscape that has provided refugia for endemic flora and fauna (Rossi, 1974). It is not the first time that the citizen science platform iNaturalist has precipitated in the discovery of distinctive new species, a notable recent example being that of *Papilio natewa*, which was first photographed by an experienced ornithologist and then collected to be described by dedicated lepidopterists (Tennent et al., 2018). Such discoveries are likely to continue in the future, especially if unidentified records from remote locations are studied by relevant taxonomists in greater detail. Due to its striking appearance and large size, it is unlikely that *Gilmouria* has been overlooked in past collections or surveys – the scarcity of known specimens suggests that the population is either very low or highly localised. Given the severe ongoing deforestation and increasing threat of anthropogenic fires in Madagascar, this distinctive species is threatened with extinction even as it is being described. The lack of data associated with the types highlights the importance for collectors and researchers to label specimens properly, and to provide sufficiently accurate locality information when doing so. Fortunately, the provenance of this new species could be deduced from a single, well-documented iNaturalist record.

Acknowledgements

First and foremost, we would like to thank Martin Mandák for his crucial photographic record of *Gilmouria furiosa* in Madagascar, and for his kind permission to use the picture in our publication. Without this photograph, it would have been almost impossible to determine the likely provenance of the type specimens.

We express our gratitude to Michele Zilioli (MSNM) for his expert help with the extraction and photography of the Holotype's aedeagus, and to Fabrizio Rigato (MSNM) for his kind hospitality during the visit.

We would also like to thank Max Barclay (NHM) for securing Elphinstone Forrest Gilmour's collection and granting us the opportunity to study its fascinating contents. His guidance and support during the description process was invaluable.



Fig. 5. *Gilmouria furiosa* gen. nov., sp. nov., female paratype.



Fig. 6. *Gilmouria furiosa* gen. nov., sp. nov., details of the head and prothorax of the type specimens.
a-c. Holotype. d-f. Female paratype.

And finally, we would like to thank the reviewers Norbert Delahaye and Alain Drumont for their suggestions and improvements to the paper.

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Résumé

Zhang Y., Marazzi G. & Marazzi V., 2026. – *Gilmouria furiosa* – un nouveau genre et une nouvelle espèce de *Macrotomini* (*Cerambycidae* : *Prioninae*) de Madagascar. *Faunitaxys*, 14(42): 1 – 6.

Deux spécimens d'une nouvelle espèce de *Prioninae* ont été découverts dans une collection de *Cerambycidae* constituée par E. F. Gilmour, sans étiquette de provenance. Des investigations complémentaires ont suggéré Madagascar comme pays d'origine probable, permettant la description de ce nouveau taxon sous le nom de *Gilmouria furiosa* gen. et sp. nov. Une description détaillée des deux sexes est fournie, ainsi que des éléments justifiant son appartenance à la tribu des *Macrotomini*.

Mots-clés. – Coleoptera, *Prioninae*, *Gilmouria*, taxonomie, description, nouveau genre, nouvelle espèce, Madagascar.

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Illustration de la couverture :

A male specimen of the species in question. Photographed by Martin Mandák in Ankarana National Park, Madagascar (12°57'29.3"S 49°07'08.8"E) on 9 November 2014.

Crédits:

Giuseppe Marazzi : Fig. 1

Michele Zilioli : Fig. 3.

Yikai Zhang : Fig. 4-6.

Martin Mandák : Fig. 2. & couverture.